graph, calculated to make it popular, lies in the fact that every pairon is enabled to do his own talking.

According to the Pail Mall Budget the telephone is being extensively applied to a new use in London. They are putting it up in hotels and private residences extending to the various rooms and to the servants' hall. Comparatively little extra expense is involved, as the ordinary bell wires are used without alteration. A telephone mouthpiece is provided at each end, and if you wish to summon a servant you ring the bell as usual and then speak your message over the telephone. The advantage is plain.' It saves all the time that would be consumed in a journey to learn what was w anter This is an age in which anything calculated to save time is regarded as of much importance.

A popular scientific writer says the only proper time for one to cut is when he feels a craving for food. Hunger is the inner admonisher that tells us when there is something wanting within the body, and that we must supply the need. If we est when this admonisher does not tell us to do so we encomber the body with something it should not have. This kind of eating is what makes us sick, and therefore us intelligent beings we ought not to act so foolishly as to eat when we are not hungry, and simply for the reason that the food is agreeable to the taste. Many people com mit a grave error by almost forcing food upon sick persons. The first thing thought of in case of sickness is to fix up some kind of appetising food that the person can ent. This is all wrong. If the sick person has no appetite that condition grows out of the fact that the stomach does not need food and should not take h.

You will often find the foregoing idea well backed up in your own personal experfence. There may be certain goods that do not agree with you, ordinarilly, and bence you are under the necessity of austaining from them. But a time may come when you find yourself actually craving that particular and remails burtful species of food On such an occasion you can partake of it ever, whereas had you partaken of it in the absence of such craving it would have made you sick. The craving was due to the fact that your organization was in need of the elements supplied by that particular food Of course you will understand that craving merely because of its agreeable taste are which different things.

MADE FAMOUS

By Marrying Ladies who Enjoy a Reputation.

WHO ARE THEIR HUSBANDS?

Interesting Gossip About the Unknown Better Halves of Some Well-known Women-The Valuable Assistance Rendered Men by Women.

[Converight 1891. All rights reserved.] IS MARRIAGE A PAILURE?

However manimously the whole world may agree that marriage is a failure, no thoughth observer can doubt for a moment that it exerts a profound influence upon the life and character of all who enter into the matrimonial relation. The proverb says that man is what woman makes him, and the converse of that proposition is equally true; for woman is certainly what man makes her. It is has often been asserted infinence of the male sex she is like a ship at sea without rudder or compass when be-set by heavy gales, and that even those women who have made a brilliant mark in the world and have paidled their own can the world and have paidled their own canoe down the stream of time without once asking the tyrant man to lend a hand at the oarsuch women, for example, as Joan of Arc. Catherine of Russia. Queen Elizabeth and Ouida-have always had some man as the true source of their inspiration. While we may not be prepared to fully indorse this extreme view, there nevertheless womans the interesting fact that the great majority of the women whom the world majority of the women whom the worst calls great have at some period of their lives been closely associated with some man-either father. hosther, lover or husband—who has excepted a powerful influence upon their career. How much that is of value in the writings of George Elliott do we owe to the romantic passages in the novels of Sand do we owe to the influence of decreasi-the dreamy, spiritualle ew of these considerations all that

ins to the husbands and close male ds of famous women becomes frought with an interest quite as strong at that per ing to any personal trait or peculiarity use women themselves. On the same ciple that David Copperfield's gunt have thought, and said and done if she has fave from the man said and done it sae not reached bound it may not be considering too carriously to ask what my of the noted married women of our ary would have been if they had never married, and if they had weded some man other than the present

The unknown busbands of famous women are undoubtedly a class of mea to whom the world owes much, for in many cases all that has been best and noblest in the career and character of the wife is directly at-tributable to the nusband, as we shall see in considering the question of who and what are the marital partners of some of

what are the started partners of some of the best known women of our time.

Probably the best known and really the best of American writers of fiction is Ma-rion Hariand, who in private life is Mrs. Techine. Her novels are not olotless, procy records of uninteresting "every-day events," as Mr. W. D. Howells tells us all writer. They are interesting stories, with well-conceived plots skillfully wrought out. Their characters are real men and women such as we all know. Without any lubored, so flevident effort to

they tend to make us better for having read them, for they are always pure, healthful

Marion Harland is the wife of a clergy non, a man of scholarly attainments and simularly beautiful Christian character. Though she made her debut as a novelist Iong before she knew him—her first story. "Alone," was published at her father's ex-pense and made instantaneous and immense success after many prominent and pre-sumably intelligent publishers had refused it, when she was but eightneen years of age, yet the high moral tone of her writings became much more marked after her mar riage, and is unquestionably due in a great measure to the influence of her clerical hus-It was on Christmas Eve away back in

the very early fifties that she plighted her trothto Mr. Terhune. He was then singulary tall and siender-irreverent persons might have called him "lanky." Fortunately for him, his good wife, unlike most women of literary ability, had been trained to be a model housekeeper, and was a thorough mistress of every thing that tends to make home brightest, best and most attractive. She was a good sock-darner, pie-baker and podding maker as well as a good story writer. Under the benign influence of her faultless cooking Mr. Terhune's lank form soon began to assume that plump and pleasing rotundity which has characterized it these many years. He was so well pleased with the effect of his wife's good house-ise pang upon himself that he urged her to impart her knowledge of household matters to other women through the medium of the press, and it is therefore to him that American the state of the press. can women are indebted for those admir-nile articles on household matters, which for some years past Mrs. Terhune has been

contributing to newspapers and periodicals.
The husband of Mrs. Frances Hodgsor Burnett is just such a man as one would fancy the authoress of "Little Lord Faun. fancy the authoress of "Little Lord Faun-tieroy" would marry. He is a large-hearted, gerial man, with an intense fondness for children, fully equaling in that respect that famous lecturer and traveler, Citizen George Francis Train. He is a physician by profession and a specialist in diseases of the eye. His tender gentleness of man-ber and his great natural fondness for them have made him psculiarly successful in cases of this kind among children. He has contributed largely to the literature of his profession, and his opinion on all ques-tions pertaining to his specialty has great weight among his professional brethren, weight among his professional has great weight among his professional brethren. He has performed many of the most difficult and dangerous operations upon the eye with very great success, and has been especially fortunate in obtaining brillian results in a great majority of the cases of cataract upon which he has operated, the operation for cataract being one of the most important and exacting upon the eye sur-geon's skill, as readers of Wilkie Collins'

"POOR MISS TINCH"
well know. His fame as an oculist has extended far beyond his Washington home until he has become favorably known in that connection not only throughout our own country, but even abroad. It will thus be seen that far from being merely "Mrs. Burnett's husband," Dr. Burnett has a very distinct individuality and a useful and distinguished career of his own.

The most voluminous writer of fiction

The most voluminous writer of fiction that ever lived is unquestionably the lady who for more than thirty years has written over the signature of Miss M. E. Braddon of even the elder Dumas can compete with r in point of quantity. More than fift, o novels have poured from her prolifie in besides short stories and sketches that n, bestiles short stories and sketches that e simply numberless. Even the seemingly paralleled liberary activity of Mes. Oli-ant must pale its ineffectual fire in com-pison with that of Miss M. E. Braddon, In private life this wonderfully indus ons writer is the wife of an Irish gentle man named Maxwell, a big, bluff, sandy-naired son of the Emeraid Isle, whose ap-pearance strongly suggests that of Col. O'Fipp, the Irish adventurer in W. S. Gil-hert's comedy of "Tom Cobb. for which part Col. Maxwell—for, as Mr. Toots says of Capt. Cuttle, he is a colonel in I don't know exactly what, but its of no conse-quemee—would have a perfect make-up without changing his dress or appearance one tota. I hever knew a man in whom what are generally regarded as the salient points of the Irish character were more distinctly noticeable. Like Rory O'Moore he delights to tease, and his wife is usually the good natured victim of this aniable weak-ness. Mrs. Maxwell has been often accused by adverse critics of being a constant imitator of Ouida. As a consequence the monition of the latter writer's name has an ffeet upon Miss Braddon somewhat similar to that produced on a bull by the display of a red flag. Cot. Maxwell therefore delight a real flag. Col. Maxwell therefore delights to praise Ouida in his wife's hearing and to loudly lament the fact that other people do not write like her. He takes a special pleasure in commending Ouida's personal charms (2) coestantly dilating in his rich Irish brogue upon her violne rowlin' eye."

He is remarkable for his many brilliant scintillations of keen Irish wit, of which

symmatic and so the control of the c

The husband of

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.
commonly known to his friends as "Bob
Wilcox," is a big, athletic looking man with a brown mustache. Though wholly mable to soar with his wife to the lofty heights of to soar with his wife to the lofty heights of the blue empyrean and to feel all the "par-oxysms," "thrills," "kisses" and "blisses" which she has so graphically depicted in her "Poems of Passion," being a plain, every-day manufacturer, he has evidently exerted a soothing influence upon Ella and has considerably restrained the exuberance of her young feelings, as her writings have not contained nearly so much of the "poe-try of passion" since her marriage as they did before. Mr. Wilcox is not at all lite-rary, but like Mrs. D. Plember in "Dombey and Son," he pretends to be, and that does quite as well.

said to receive larger peculiary rewards for her literary toil than any other female writer in America, is married to a young exert any very marked influence upon the character and career of his wife, as they have been thoroughly formed and estab-lished years before the marriage takes place. However brilliant the Rev. Mr. Ward's natural abilities may be, he is as yet rather too young to have produced by them any marked effect upon the age and

me in which he lives. If we may judge by the amount of marital misery among members of the dramatic rofession as ventilated in the newspaper tic felicity. Actors and actresses seem to drop into matrimony and out of it again with as much facility as Mr. Silas Wegg "dropped into poetry" for the entertain-ment of his patron, Mr. Noddy Buffin, Sev-eral of the prominent actresses of our day have had at least two or three husbands.

Prominent among these is Maggie Mitch-il, who, though now nearly sixty years of ge having been born in 1882, still continues to personate little girls with the same win-ning smile and merry childish voice that won the bearts of our grandsires rearly half a century ago. Maggie has been twice married. Her first venture was Henry I. Paddock, a scion of a wealthy and aristo-cratic Southern family whose property was completed swant many by the sixty. ompletely swept away by the civil He was keeping a hat store in Toledo. Ohio, a year or two after the termination of the sectional unpleasantness, when he won the heart of the actress and married her. For a time the course of their love seemed to run smooth. Paddock gave up selling hats and acted as his wife's business manager. Then a change came o'er the spirit of their dream, and in 1889 a divorce court restored Miss Mitchell to single blessedness, whereupon she married her present hisband, Charles Abbott, a man nearly twenty years younger than herself. Abbott is a handsome fellow with the figure of an ath-lete, and his sudden marriage to Miss Mitchell after a comparatively brief ac-

quaintance is a striking illustration of the truth of Fielding's saying that handsome young men are to middle-aged women as LIGHTED GAS TO GUNPOWDER. Though not evincing any great talent as an actor Abbott affords fair support to his

wife in the not very exacting juvenile parts of the plays which make up her repertoire. That Juno like woman, Fanny Daven-port, like Maggie Mitchell, is now rejoicing in her second husband. Her first husband was Ed Price, a handsome young stock ac-tor, whom she engaged as her leading juvenile man of her company in the season of 1847-78 and who obtained a divorce from his first wife, a pretty little soubrette named Katie Baker, in order that he might narry Miss Davenport. With the latter ady he lived in seeming content for severa years, but in the season of 1888-59 she ob tained a divorce from him in order to marry her leading man Melbourne McDowell, a very pleasant, handsome man, younger than serself, and an actor of much greater abil

ity than ber first husband.
F. C. Herriott, the husband of Clara Morris, was a merchant in New York at Morris, was a increment in New York at the time of his marriage, and gave up his avocation to become his wife's business manager. He is somewhat cold and reserved in manner, but has a kind and generous heart that endears him greatly to all who know him.

Margaret Mather's husband is a Byronic

Margaret Mather's husband is a Byronic looking German violinist with long black hair worn in a high pompadour. His name is Emil Haberkorn and he leads the orches-tra at the Duquesne theater in Pittsburg. Miss Mather has geen separated from him for some time past and is now seeking a

divorce.

GEOFFREY WILLISTON CHRISTINE.

FAIR, FAT AND FORTY

Ladies who Desire to Attain an Healthy Old Age Advised.

WAYS OF ACQUIRING HEALTH.

The World's Most Distinguished Physicians Tell the Ladies How to be Fair, Fat and Forty-Ice Water and Furnace Heat Condemned.

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FAIR, FAT AND FORTY.

Every woman would like to live to be fair, fat and forty if she could. A medical friend of mine, a distinguished physician of a Western city, recently made those words, which I have placed at the head of words, which I have peaced at the head of this article, the subject of a lecture to a class of ladies, and before preparing his subject matter he wrote to seven of the world's most distinguished medical specialists in all that pertains to women and requested them to state what in their opinion, it is most essential for a women to decad to seven woman to do and to avoid in order to some day attain that enviable condition, fair, fat and forty. Recognizing the interest and value of their replies to all woman-kind, I have requested him to favor me with them, and I am thus able to present to my readers the following most interest; o my readers the following most interest-

GEOFFREY WILLISTON CHRISTINE. DR. BARTON COOKE HIRST CONDEMNS ICE

Dr. Barton Cooke Hirst Conditions for Water and Furnace Heat.

Dr. Barton Cooke Hirst, professor of ob-stetrics and diseases of women in the Uni-versity of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, boldly attacks two of our peculiarly Ameri-dan institutions, as will be seen below: 29 SOCTH SEVENTIERTH ST. | PHILADELPHIA PA. May II, 1891 |

Philadelphia, Pa. May II, 189 ;

Dear Doctor—In brief, the following are, in my opinion, important details to be attended to by all women who desire to be some day fair, fat and forty. A sponge bath should be taken every morning with cold or cool water standing the while in warm water up to the calf of the leg. Even a weak constitution can endure this. A vigorous rubbing with a coarse towel should follow. The breakfast should be a ould follow. The breakfast should be a

The room in which the individual passes most of her time should not be kept too hot with furnace air. An open fireplace is a blessing that should be more generally ap-preciated. I believe in a late dinner—about preciated. I believe in a late diamer—about 6 p. m., because the family can always then find plenty of time for it, and rest afterward. The meal itself should consume an hour at least, the time being taken up not by the quantity of food devoured, but by slow eating, and it is for this reason that serving the chief meal in four or five courses is so general in Europe and is be-coming so in this country. Much lee water is decidedly injurious. I agree with Mrs. Stanley, the wife of the African explorer, who said recently that she found the mid-dle-aged and elderly women in America in-ferior physically and in anywayme in ferior physically and in appearance to women of the same class in England, a fact mainly attributable to bot furnice air in the houses and the enormous consumption of ice water.

In regard to exercise, I think a woman should make it a rule to be upon her feet in the open air a certain length of time every day, no matter what he weather. As a rule, especially for a married woman, a short map or rest upon a sofa for half an hour or an hour late in the afternoon will keep a woman fresh for the evening and prevent fatigue, pains in the back, etc. orevent fatigue, pains in the back, etc.

Obstetrically and gynascologically, the following points are of great importance. The woman who has just undergone the pangs of maternity should not leave her bed under the most favorable circumstances in less than two weeks, and should not go down stairs for a month. During the periodical experience of the part of the par odical recurence of certain physiological conditions, a woman should endeavor to keep a happy mean between invalidism and health, not passing the period in the house upon a bed or sofu, and yet on the other hand guarding against going out in wet

weather, dancing, etc.

Hoping this will answer your purpose, believe me very sincerely yours.

Banton Cooke Hirst.

DR. D. TOD GILLIAM SAYS GOOD DIGESTION

as fellows:

50 NORTH FOURTH STIGGET, COLUMBUS, ORIO, May 10, 1891. My Dran Docton—The first essential for the woman who is ambitious to be fair, fat and forty is a good digestion, which can be fostered by plain, simple diet, regular meals and no over indulgence. She should have but few articles on her table at any one meal, but those articles should be frequently to suit her varying inclinations. She should observe the atmost regularity in all her habits of diet, eating, sleeping, etc She should wholly avoid stimulants and stimulating condiments, as well as stimu-lating conditions of life. She should also avoid all sensual emotions and emotions anger. These flush the face and over anger. These flush the race and over the circulation and give a haggard and wrinkled expression. Flushing from exercise and pure exhibarating emotions are conducive

Fresh air, sunlight and out-door exercise Fresh air, sunight and out-door exercise, neatly-fitting, evenly-balanced but not tight clothing, and healthful occupation alter-nated with healthful anusement—all these things tend toward fair, fat and forty. The woman who desires to attain that condition must not use much soap and must not wash her face in blood-warm water. She should not bathe more than three times a week unless her circumstances render more fre quent bathing absolutely necessary for pur-

oses of cleanliness.

Above all, to sum up, I would say to the women trying to attain to fair, fat and forty, keep your head cool, your feet warm and dry, and your bowels regular. Avoid wor rying about anything great or small, and al-ways maintain a clear conscience and a benevolent disposition. Yours very truly, D. TOD GILLIAM.

DR. WILLIAM E. ASHTON'S VIEWS Dr. William E. Ashton, demonstrator of obstetries and diseases of women in Jeffer-son medical college, Philadelphia, thus ex-

presses himself:

PHILADELPHIA, May 9, 1891.

I should divide the life of the woman anxious to live to be fair, fat and forty, into four periods, namely: Approaching woman-hood, prior to marriage, married life and old age. In all of these periods she should be careful to avoid everything that a little careful consideration would show her to be detrimental to health, and she should be particular to observe all rules that commo sense dictate as conducive to her physical mental and moral well-being. To clothin especially she should give attention, being careful to regulate it in everything in ac-cordance with the dictates of health and not of fashion. Very truly yours.
WILLIAM E. ASHTON.

DR. E. C. DUDLEY SAYS MATERNITY MUST NO

Dr. E. C. Dudley, professor of gynacology in the Chicago medical college, thinks that those who seek to evade the responsibilities of maternity, as so many American women are now believed to do from the large and constantly increasing number of childless marriages, stand no chance of ever reaching fair, fat and forty, as may

70 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, May 11, 1891. DEAR DOCTOR-A woman who cultivates a clear conscience and a benevolent disposi-tion, and avoids cant, has taken a long step in the direction that leads to fair, fat and

forty.
Some of the best physical specimens of women at the age of forty—those who are beautifully fair and fat as well—with whom clean, healthy men, and have brought up

arge families of children. The woman large families of chapter. The woman who shirks maternity will not be fair and fat if she lives to be forty. On the contrary, she will most probably be as weazened and dried up when she reaches that age as any of those unfortunate single women whom the world calls old maids.

How to be fair, fat and, forty may be women whom the world calls old maids.

How to be fair, fat and forty may be generally summed up by the words "climination" and "nutrition." That is, women desiring to attain to fair, fat and forty should be careful throughout life to have all the climinatory functions of nature by which the waste products of the system are system will of meaning the careful and to gotten rid of properly performed, and to have themselves always well nourished. Exercise, bathing, judicious and regular habits of eating, fasting and sleeping; moderation in the use of sweets and an abun-dance of pure fresh air would all be in-cluded in the proper observance of climination and nutrition, because they are essential to them. Yours truly,

E. C. DUDLET.

DR. THOMAS OPIN POINTS OUT SOME EVILS or CIVILIZATION.

Dr. Thomas Opic, professor of gynaecology in the college of physicians and surgeons, Baltimore, justly attacks some evils of modern soriety, which are directly inimical to the attainment by our women of that enviable condition, fair, fat and forty COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SUBGEONS,)
BALTIMORE, MD., May 10, 1801

DEAR DOCTOR:-There is but little chance rour young women to ever be fair, fat and forty, so long as they continue to be impressed by the pernicious cry of a higher and still higher education for women, just when they are merging from girlhood to womanhood, say between the ages of four-teen and seventeen. This is the age of all others at which the unnatural strain and nervous excitement of hard study should be avoided by every girl who hopes to be fair, fat and forty.

fair, fat and forty.

But not only does modern civilization demand that a girl shall be subjected to the close confinement and rigorous study of the modern school, but it also forces her into the unhealthy auditoriums and ball rooms, inseparable from fashionable diversions.

sions.

Our so-called civilization is principally responsible for defeating God's intention that every woman should live to be fair. In and forty. It grossly entrages and violates nature's plan that woman—and men too—should live an out door life by day and should rest at night. It is responsible for the wicked habit of women and children spending their lives in houses and densely crowded towns and cities. We seem to be growing steadily wiser and weaker, and and until we correct that, those of our women who attain to fair, fat and forty,

oust be the exception and not the rule The woman who desires to be fair, fat and forty, should marry, for science con firms natural laws in the view that marclare is or rather ought to be a conservator of health and a promoter of longevity. It seems to be a law of nature that women should undergo the physiological changes incident to maternity once in three years, during that period of her life in which it is possible for her to do so, and if she does

not, she is liable to have fibroid tumors.

The woman who hopes to be fair, fat and orty, should nourish her own infant at her wn breast as nature, which is simply the ood will of God expressed in facts, in-ended she should. No mother should reoudiate nature and substitute art in the

orm of a nursing bottle.

The woman who lives to be fair, fat and forty by observing nature's laws, should live far beyond that period and pass out of life at last as unconscious of her death as her birth, for the cycle of life completed the living being simply sleeps into death of when nature has her way. Thanks to our "advanced civilization" we cannot have this true cuthanasia in its most perfect form, but we can approximate it much more nearly than we do. Fraternally and sincerely yours. THOMAS OPIE.

A GREAT GERMAN SPECIALIST TALKS. Dr. F. Winckel, professor of gynacology and director of the Royal University Clinic for women in Munich, gives his ideas on the subject under consideration as follows: DEAR DOCTOR-If our women would live to be fair, fat and forty, they must first of all become better informed in all that per-tains to hygiene and the laws of life. Without a practical knowledge of these laws the cannot observe them as they must do if they would live to be fair, fat and forty. Instead of so-called "accomplishments" and rudimentary branches" that they are taught in school, girls should be taught to know themselves and the great laws that they may not their being that they may not govern their being, that they may not through ignorance triffe with those laws and thus entail upon themselves years of Dr. D. Tod Gilliam, professor of obstetries and gymecology in the Starling medical college of Columbus, Ohio, writes

> DE T CAULARD THOMAS' RULES Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas, professor of dis-eases of women in the college of physicians and surgeous, New York, and surgeon to the New York state woman's hospital, lays down the following admirable precepts to aid women in living to be fair, fat and forty Eat fresh fanimal food three times a day, and as much other nutritious food, such as bread, crushed wheat, potatoes, rice, eggs,

> etc., as you can Between breakfast and the midday meal, the midday and evening meal, and upon re-tiring at night, drink a tumbler of milk, or a teacupful of beef tea, or of mutton o chicken broth.

Every morning upon riising, and every night upon retiring, take a sponge bath of warm water strongly impregnated with table salt, about a teacupful to an ordinar basin of water. Then rub thoroughly and briskly with a rough towel—the knitted tape towel is the best. After each bath exercise for ten minutes

briskly with the dumb bells, the rowing machine, or light calisthenic rods, breathing during the time freely and as deeply as Endeavor to sleep for nine hours every

night, and for one hour at mid-day every day remove the outer clothing. He quietly in bed, remain entirely without occupation. and if possible sleep. Avoid constipation even for a single day,

Be sure that the clothing be loosely worn and that all the weight of the skirts be car ried upon the shoulders and not upon the

The dress adopted by the women of our times may be very graceful and becoming it may possess the great advantages of de-veloping the beauties of the figure, and con-cealing its defects, but it certainly is conducive to disease and proves not only an ex citing but a predisposing cause. For the proper performance of the function of res piration, an entire freedom of action should be given to the chest, and more especially is this needed at the base of the thorax, opposite the attachment of the important res piratory muscles, the disphram. The habit of contracting the body at the waist by tight clothing contines this part as if by splints. Indeed it accomplishes just what the surgeon does who bandages the chest for the fractured rib. with the intent of limiting thoragic and substituting abdomilimiting thoracic, and substituting abdomi nal respiration. T. GAILLARD THOMAS.

A TEXAS LULLABY.

Hush, father's abroad; he has made him a camp And now he is lying asleep, With the sky for his roof and the moon for his

While over their heads in the sky's azure range See, the man in the moon and his sheep. Sleep, sleep. There are sheep on the earth, there are sheep

There are sheep on the earth, there are sheep in the sky.

But no one can think it is strange.

When they know that the Man in the Moon has sheep.

And the skyland up there is his range.

Sleep, sleep.

The Man in the Moon is a herder, dear,
And the wooly white clouds are his sheep,
The little lamb ran by his mother all day;
He tired of his four little feet.
And now he is lying beside her asleep,
Under the dusky mesquite;
While through the blue pastures of heaven
The moon man is dritting his sheep.

Sleep, sleep.

Shut up your two pretty eyes, For the Lobo might come From his haunts in the bills And howl at a baby that cries. Sleep, sleep.
The Man in the Moon is a herder, sweet.
And the woolly white clouds are his shee ouds are his sheep.
ALICE MACGOWAN. **PROCLAMATION**

By the Governor of the State of Texas, Whereas the Twenty-second Legislature at its

Whereas the Twenty-second Legislature at its late regular dennial session which adjourned on the Ethiday of April. A. D. 1891, passed the following five Joint Resolutions in the manner prescribed by the Constitution of this State, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this State, to-wit:

[8, J. R. No. 19, Joint Resolution amending Section 4. Article 6 of the Constitution of the State of Texas:

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas: That section 4 of article 6 of the Constitution of the State of the Constitution of the State of Texas:

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas: That section 4 of article 8 of the Constitution of the State of Texas be so amended as to hereafter read as follows:

Section 4. In all elections by the people the vote shall be by ballot, and the Legislature shall provide for the numbering of tickets and make such other regulations as may be necessary to detect and punish fraud and preserve the purity of the ballot ox; and the Legislature may provide by law for the registration of all voters in all cities containing a population of ten thousand inhabitants or more.

all voters in all cities containing a population of ten thousand inhabitants or more. Sec. 2. That the Governor of this State shall issue his proclamation ordering an election to be held on the second Tresday in August, A. D. 1801, on this amendment, in accordance with article Iv. section 1, of the Constitution, and

is 1, on this amendment, in accordance with article 17, section 1, of the Constitution; and those voting for the adoption of this amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots the words. For the amendment to section 4, article 6, of the Constitution, relating to voting." and those voting against the adoption of said amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots the words. Against the amendment to section 4, article 6, of the Constitution, relating to voting.

Joint Resolution No. 19, to amend Section 5, article 7, of the Constitution of the State of Texas.

Section 1, Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas. That section 5, article 7, of the Constitution of the State of Texas amended as to hereafter read as follows.

The principal of oil bonds and other funds and the principal of oil bonds and other funds and the principal of oil bonds and other funds and the interest derivable therefrom and the taxes herein authorized and levied shall be the available school fund, to which the Legislature may add not exceeding one per cent annually of the total value of the permanent school fund, such value to be ascertained by the Board of Education until otherwise provided by law and the available school fund shall be applied annually to the support of the public free schools.

such unline to be ascertained by the Board of Education until otherwise provided by law; and the available school fund shall be applied annually to the support of the public free schools. And no law shall ever be enacted appropriating any part of the permanent or available school fund to any other purpose whatever; nor shall the same or any part thereof ever be appropriated to or used for the support of any sectatrian school, and the available school fund herein provided shall be distributed to the several counties according to their schools the provided by law.

Sec 2 The foregoing constitutional anendment shall be submitted to a vote of the anilised electors for members of the Legislature of the State of Texas, on the second Thesday August, 1591, at which election all voters favoring said proposed amendment shall write or have printed on their ballots the words. For the amendment to section 5, article 7, of the constitution of the State of Texas, and all voters opposed to said amendment shall write or have printed on their ballots the words. Against the amendment to section 5 article 7, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, and all voters opposed to said amendment shall write or have printed on their ballots the words. Against the amendment to section 5 article 7, of the Constitution of the State of Texas. amendment to section a grader to an estitution of the State of Texas.

[H. J. R. No. 1.] Joint Resolution to a Section II, Article 16, of the Constitution

Section II. Actual
the State of Texas.
Section I. Be it enacted by the Legislar
the State of Texas. That section II. article
the Constitution of the State of Texas at amended so as to hereafter read as fo

Sec. 3. Those voting for the adoption of section 1 shall have written or printed on their barlots the words. For the amendment to section 11, article 16, of the State Constitution, to reduce rate of interest: and those voting against said amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots. Aradust the amendment to section 11, article 16, of the State Constitution, to reduce rate of interest.

[H. J. R. No. 12, Joint resolution to amend Section 20, Article 16, of the Constitution of the State of Texas.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas. That section 30, article 16, of the Constitution of the State of Texas.

Sec. 20 The Legislature shall at its first

session enact a law whereby the qualified vot-ers of any county, justice's precinct, town, city (or such subdivision of a county as may be designated by the commissioners court of said county), may by a majority vote determine from time to time whether the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be prohibited within the prescribed limits.

limits.

Sec. 2. The foregoing amendment shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State on the second Tuesday in August A. D. 1891. Those favoring its adoption shall have written or printed on their ballots the words. "For local control," those opposed to its adoption shall have written or printed on their ballots the words. "Against local control."

Simil mave written or printed on their maints the words. "Against local control."

[Senate J. R. No. 16.] Joint resolution to amend Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 16, 25, and 28, Article 5, of the Constitution of the State of Texas.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas. That sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 16, 25, and 28 of article 5 of the Constitution of the State of Texas be so amended as to hereafter read as follows:

ARTICLE 5.-JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

ARTICLE 5.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The judicial power of this State shall be vested in one Supreme Court, in Courts of Civil Appeals. In a Court of Criminal Appeals, in District Courts. In County Courts, in Courts of Justices of the peace, and in such other courts as may be provided by law. The Criminal District Court of Galveston and Harris counties shall continue with the district, jurisdiction, and organization now existing by law until otherwise provided by law. The Legislature may establish such other courts as it may deem necessary, and prescribe the jurisdiction and organization thereof, and may conform the jurisdiction of the district and other infectior courts thereto.

Sec. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of two judges shall be necessary to the decision of a case. No person shall be eligible to the office of chief justice or associate justice of the Supreme Court unless he be ciate justice of the Supreme Court unless he be at the time of his election, a citizen of the United States and of this State, and unless he United States and of this State, and unless he shall have attained the age of thirty years, and shall have been a practicing lawyer or a judge of a court or such lawyer and judge together at least seven years. Said chief justice and associate justices shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State at a general election, shall clate justices shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State at a general election, shall hold their offices six years or until their successors are elected and qualified, and shall each receive an annual salary of four thousand dollars until otherwise provided by law. In case of a vacancy in the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court the Governor shall fill the vacancy until the next general election for State officers, and at such general election for State officers, and at such general election the vacancy for the unexpired term shall be filled by election by the qualified voters of the State. The judges of the Supreme Court who may be in office at the time this amendment takes effect shall continue in office until the expiration of their term of office under the present Court shall have appellate jurisdiction only except as herein specified, which shall be coextensive with the limits of the State. Its appellate jurisdiction shall extend to questions of law arising in cases of which the Courts of Civil Appeals have appellate jurisdiction, under such restrictions and regulations as the Legislature may prescribe. Until otherwise provided by law the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall extend to questions of law arising in the cases in the Court of Civil Appeals may disagree, or where the several Courts of Civil Appeals may disagree, or where a statute of the State is held void. The Supreme Court and the justices thereof shall have power to issue writs of habes corpus as where a status of the State is need void. The Supreme Court and the justices thereof shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus as may be prescribed by law, and under such regu-lations as may be prescribed by law the said courts and the justices thereof may issue the writs of mandamus, procedendo, certiorari, and

the Justice's Court as the same is now or may hereafter be prescribed by law and when the fine to be imposed shall exceed \$50; and they shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all civil cases when the matter in controversy shall exceed in value \$50 and not exceed \$50, exclusive of interest; and concurrent jurisdiction with the District Court when the matter in controversy shall exceed \$50 and not exceed \$500, exclusive of interest, but shall not have including such other writs as may be necessary to enforce its jurisdiction. The Legislature may confer original jurisdiction on the Supreme Court to issue writs of quo warranto and mandamus in such cases as may be specified, except as against the Governor of the State. The Sues such cases as may be specified, except as against the Governor of the State. The Supreme Court shall also have power, upon affidavit or otherwise as by the court may be determined, to ascertain such matters of fact as may be necessary to the proper exercise of its jurishiction. The Supreme Court shall sit for the transaction of business from the first Monday in October of each year until the last Saturday of June in the next year, inclusive at the capital of the State. The Supreme Court shall appoint a clerk, who shall give bond in such manner as is now or may hereafter be required by law, and he may hold his office for four years, and shall be subject to removal by said court for good cause entered of record on the minutes of said court, who shall receive such compensation as the Legislature may provide.

Sec. 4. The Court of Criminal Appeals shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of two judges shall be necessary to a decision of said court; said judges, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of two judges shall be necessary to a decision of said court; said judges shall have the same qualifications and receive the same salaries as the judges of the Supreme Court. They shall be elected by the qualified voiers of the state at a general election, and shall hold their offices for a term of six years. In case of a vacancy clusive of interest, but shall not have jurisdic-tion of suits for the recovery of land. They shall have appellate jurisdiction in cases civil and criminal of which Justices' Courts have and criminal of which Justices' Courts have original jurisdiction, but of such civil cases only when the judgment of the court appealed from shall exceed \$3, exclusive of costs, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. In all appeals from Justice's Court there shall be a trial de novo in the County Court, and appeals may be prosecuted from the final judgment rendered in such cases by the County Court, as well as all cases civil and criminal of which the County Court has exclusive or concurrent or original jurisdiction of civil appeals, in civil cases to the Court of Criminal Appeals, with such exceptions and under such regulations as may be prescuiced by law. The Court our shall have

in the office of a judge of the Court of Criminal Appeals the Governor shall fill such vacance by appointment for the unexpired term. The judge, of the Court of Appeals who may be in office at the time when this amendment takes effect shall constitute in office until the expiration of their term of office under the present Constitution and laws as judges of the Court of Criminal Appeals.

riminal Appeals.
Sec. 5 The Court of Criminal Appeals

any county for the dispatch of business. The Legislature shall also provide for the holding of district court when the judge thereof is absent, or is from any cause disabled or disqualified from presiding. The district judges who may be in office when this amenament takes effect shall hold their orders until their respective terms shall expire under their present election scappointment.
Sec. 8. The District Court shall have origi-

remissibility and property leviced on the property leviced on the reminding of seleny, in all suits in behalf of the State to recover penalties, forf-times, and escheats; of all cases of divorce; of all missimenences involving official misconduct; of all suits to recover damages for shander of defamation of character; of all suits for trial of time of all suits for the foreign of all suits for trial of time of all suits for the right of property levied upon by virtue of any writ of extention, sequestration; or attachment when the property leviced on shall be equal to or exceed in value five hundred dollars; of all suits, compraints, or pleas whatever, without regard to any distinction between fax and equity, when the matter in controversy shall be valued at or amount to five hundred dollars; of all suits, compraints, or pleas whatever, without regard to any distinction between fax and equity, when the matter in controversy shall be valued at or amount to five hundred dollars exclusive of interests of contexted elections; and said court and the judgest throof shall have power to issue writs of labeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, and certiforari, and all writs necessary to cufforce their jurisdiction and general control in probable matters over the County Court established in each county, for appointing guardians, granting letters testamentary and or administration, proparting wills, for settling the accounts of exceptions, and minors, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, and shall have perculations as may be prescribed by law, and shall have perculations as may be prescribed by law, and shall have perculations as may be prescribed by law, and shall have perculations as may be prescribed by law, and shall have perculations as may be prescribed by law, or which a remark of the parties may be connected with him either by affinity or consumptionity within such a certain probable propagation of the parties may be connected with him either by affinity or consumption in the propagation of the parties of Sec. 11. No indige shall sit in any case wherein he may be interested, or when either of the parties may be connected with him either by affinity or consanguinity within such a degree as by he prescribed by law, or when he shall have been counsel in the case. When the Supreme Court, the Court of Criminal Appears, the Court of Civil Appeals, or any member of either, shall be thus disqualified to hear and determine any case or cases in said court, the same shall be certified to the Governor of the State, who shall immediately commission the requisite number of persons learned in the law for the trial and determination of such cause or causes. When a judge of the District Court is disqualified by any of the causes above stated, the parties may by consent appoint a proper person to try said case; or upon their failing to do so, a competent person may be appointed to try the same in the county where it is pending, in such manner as may be prescribed by law. And the district judges may exchange districts or hold court for each other when they may deem it expedient, and shail do so when required by law. This disqualification of judges of inferior tribunals shall be remedied and vacancies in their offices filled as may be prescribed by law. Sec. 12 All judges of courts of this State.

cancies in their offices filled as may be pre-scribed by law.

Sec. 12 All judges of courts of this State, by virtue of their office, be conservators of the peace throughout the state. The style of all writs and processes sall be "The State of Texas." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by authority of the State of Texas, and shall conclude "Against the peace and dignity of the State."

Sec. 16 The County Court shall have orig-inal jurisdiction of all misdemeanors of which exclusive original jurisdiction is not given to the Justice's Court as the same is now or may hereafter be prescribed by law and when the

n their mendment

Tuesday the 11th day of August, A. B. 1891.

[L. S] affixed, at the city of day of April A 11 iso



Banking Statements of the Two Teta Cities Compared Fort Worth the Money and Railroad Center

The quarterly statements pos-the national banks of Dalla Worth as to their condition of business on May 4. like the pre-shows. Fort Worth to still be center of the Lone Star state

155.85 Dallas may be the helium Texas, but she cannot show do vil Worth when it comes to initional ban-capital. Fort Worth not may be largest per capital of bank store, be has by far the largest per capital of as the records show.

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